

The October occurrence of *Orthopygia glaucinalis* (L.) (Lep.: Pyralidae) and *Pseudargyrotoza conwagana* (Fabr.) (Lep.: Tortricidae) in Yorkshire

I was interested to read the recent note by John Muggleton (*Ent. Rec.* **111**: 260) commenting on October records of *Orthopygia glaucinalis*, for I recorded a female moth of that species, attracted to m.v. light in Anston Stones Wood, South Yorkshire (VC 63), on the evening of 17 October 1997. The Rotherham district of South Yorkshire is not renowned as a hot bed of migrant Lepidoptera and, indeed, the evening did not produce any species which could remotely be considered as migratory. I had considered the moth to represent an atypical partial second generation, a view which has some support in the fact that all the autumnal British records cited by Muggleton have been in October. These dates provide a suitable gap following the main emergence in late-June to early-August which is the usual flight period in Britain. Continental literature gives the flight period extending somewhat later in the year. Skou (1986. *Nordeuropas Pyralider*) cites 6 July to 21 September and Slamka (1997. *Die Zünslerartigen Mitteleuropas*) gives mid-May to mid-September. The fact that no *O. glaucinalis* have, apparently, been recorded in Britain in September perhaps makes immigration as a source of the autumnal moths less likely.

The same evening visit to Anston Stones Wood also provided a specimen of *Pseudargyrotoza conwagana*. Emmet (*Ent. Rec.* **100**: 97-98) drew attention to autumnal records of this species which had previously been considered to occur in a single generation, flying from May to July. His records suggested a smaller second generation from mid-August to early-September while a record at the end of October was considered perhaps to represent a third. In an editorial note at the end of Emmet's article, Sokoloff provided his own records of *P. conwagana* from 1987 in support of those of Emmet. These included two moths dated 28 August and 3 September and a further one on 30 October. It is probably no coincidence that 1997 also provided a second generation from my garden mv trap – a single moth on 13 August. These 1997 records are the first from Yorkshire outside the previously accepted univoltine flight period.

It is interesting that, for both of the species which are the subject of this note, the recently observed additional generations are not confined to the south of England.— H. E. BEAUMONT, 37 Melton Green, Rotherham, South Yorkshire S63 6AA.

***Nemophora cupriacella* (Hb.) (Lep.: Incurvariidae) new to Warwickshire**

On 10 July 1999, on a small part of Combrook Farn Nature Reserve, in the southern part of Warwickshire, I noted at least three examples of *Nemophora cupriacella* feeding on flowers of *Knautia arvensis*, the main larval food plant. This evidently constitutes a new vice-county record for Warwickshire (VC 38). Back in 1984, I had visited this site and considered it suitable for this species, but the date, 21 July, was probably too late for it and a subsequent visit on 28 June in a later year was evidently too early.— JOHN ROBBINS, 123b Parkgate Road, Coventry CV6 4GF.